England's March to Democracy-Its Influencing Causes and Coming Consequences.

Prussian Consolidation in Germany.

our special correspondents in Europe supply the following important exhibit of the situation as it ex-isted in France, England and Germany on the 9th of April, the latest mail date from the Old World.

FRANCE.

The New Constitution-Its Advent and Probe ble Reception-Parliament and the Politi-cians-Imperial Interests and the Dynasty-

PARIS. April 8, 1870. It would bewilder your readers to attempt any aistory of the details that have accompanied the edvent of the new constitution proposed a little over a week since by M. de Olitvier. I say the new conatitution, for the Senatus Consultum, as it is pom-pously called, was nothing more nor less than such fication of the constitution of 1852, under which France has been governed for the last eighteen years, as to entitle it to be regarded as a new instrument altogether. It might naturally have been supposed that this formal abandonment of the late constitution, which concentrated in the hands o the Emperor all the powers of the State, and which has made the imperial government as absolute as all parties universal satisfaction; but, strange to say, such is very far from being the case.

The new constitution consecrates the grand par-liamentary shibboleth of ministerial responsibility. The politicians are very well pleased with this, It has made, besides, another great innovation on its predecessors, which gave to the Senate the sole privnege of making any changes whatever in the political regeneration, as declared in 1852. The new chart proposes to take this lofty prerogative from the nd in lieu of it to give it co-ordinate power in legislation with the lower house, which, I believe. I stated in a former letter as the intention of the Ministry. No great objection has been declared to this new feature, though a very important one. But there is a clause, "No. 5," as it is called. In the constitution of the future which has evoked as immense amount of criticism, that has swelled at last into loud and violent opposition. This simple little clause merely declares that in future there shall be no change in the present constitution except by a plebiscite—that is, by a vote of the nation—and that this can only take place on the invitation or proposition of the Emperor aione. It is very natural that Napoleon should be anxious that tinkering with the constitution should be a rare and difficult process, and that if all amendments to it

difficult process, and that if all amendments to it were taken out of the hands of the politicians, and no changes could be made in this great compact except by the people themselves on his own movement, why, that in future, whatever eise might be analyzed and discussed, the high organic laws of the hand would remain firm, intact and secure.

In the interest of his dynasty it is natural enough he should desire such an arrangement to be carried into effect, and people generally are entirely in accord with him on that point, for they have had enough of changes and revolutions since 1789 to yearn for stability and repose. But the politicians take a very different view of the matter, and, strange to say, the men who cry out the loudest and farcest against this appeal to the people, known here familiarly as the prebiscite, are the republicans. They make very ingenious excesses for showing this singular want of confidence in the people, whom they are obliged to admit are the source of all power in

The National March to Democracy-Sketches in the Imperial Parliament-The American Congress System—Proposal to Pay Mon-bers—Religion and Education. London, April 7, 1870.

The apparently illimitable monotony of the Irish land debates in committee of Parliament has been lately relieved by several sharp and almost personal debates, which have afforded to many food for reflection for a week, and are quite worthy of being exaited to the rank of a good jest forever. Among these incidental discussions, which have somewhat annoyed the government, who are anxious to make progress with their "great" Irish bill, was one that accidentally brought the United States Congress into the foreground and subjected it to much criticism and observation. One of the most advanced demo crats on the government side of the House, a champion of the rights of the working classes and general ameliorator of the wrongs of humanity, has taken it into his head that members of the English House of Commons should be paid for the services which they render to their constituencies. Mr. Tayfor is his name, and he has a personal following to the extent of exactly twenty-four gentlemen all told. Feeling convinced that the practice of the United States and other countries was preferable to that of Creat Britain, the honorable gentleman moved for leave to bring in a bill to pay members of the Lower House of the Legislature the sum of £500 per annum in consideration of their labors as the people's representatives. He dwelt much upon the beneficial chect that had resulted from such a practice having them followed in other countries, held up America as the model and exemplar of the world, insisted upon

she injustice of gentlemen being expected to spend their strength for naught in the interests of the na-tion, and laid special stress upon the fact that unless his proposal was adopted real workingmen could not enter Parliament and the full effect of the Household Suffrage act would not be achieved. The speech was remarkable, not on account of any tu-mult in itself, but because of its being the cause of tumult in others, notably so in the case of a well known noble lord, whom I shall at once proceed to mention.

First of all I nad, perhaps, better premise that Lord Bury is son and heir of the Earl of Albemarie, that he is an enthusiastic volunteer, that he is young and impetuous in his speech, and that he represents the debatable city of Berwick-upon-Tweed, one-half of which is supposed to be built in Scotland and the other half in England. Lord Bury, I must further inform you, has travelled a great deal, and, considering his years, is quite a small Ulysses. Like his friend, Sir W. Dilke, the proprietor of our great literary paper, the *Athenœum*, and diminutive Lord Milton, the rich Yorkshire landowner, he has travelled in "North and South Ameriky;" and has, according to his own account, kept his eyes open and carefully treasured up what he has seen. He considers himself a great authority upon American sub-jects, and whenever any such is under discussion he is always very anxious to tell the House what "came under my notice in Canada," "how they managed these things when I travelled in Texas," or "what was done upon this very subject when I had the honor of being entertained by the chief politicians of the republic at the great city of Washington." Brimful he is of all questions that have even a collateral bearing upon America. Mormonism, Hudson Bay territory, the Oregon water boundary, the Pacific stallway freed percess cores postal con-Pacific Railway, freed negroes, ocean postal con-tracts, the Irish in New York, the policy of Grant and Summer-those and other topics of a kindred nature are all equally acceptable to him; and he is

and Summer—those and other topics of a kindred nature are all equally acceptable to him; and he is never backward in striving to enlighten the English Parliamentary Bootlans upon them, and upon the seneral social and positical conditions that prevail upon "the other side of the herring pond." Mr. Taylor's bill and his frequent references to the United States naturally afforded him an opportunity of sounding the gamut of his knowledge to the top of its compass, and he eagerly seized the advantage.

What Lord Burky sail or Congress.

This was not by any means complimentary. At the outset of his speech he struck the key-note of disparagement by expressing a tervent hope that English pollucs would never sink to the dismal level of American politics. Spite of her Britbery Commissions' inquiries, perjury prosecutions, Waterford Bettish, according to the noble ford, was, in the matter of her Parlament, all that was pure, upright, patriotic, "virtuousest, discrectest, best." The United States, on the other hand, was quite the reverse, and, indeed, was a warning to be avoided rather than an example to be followed. Those who sit below the gangway, in the spot where, before he took office, John Bright was wone to soar into eloquance over American institutions, took exception by audible murmurs to Lord Bury's view of the matter and tried to discourage him by vocal marks of disapprobation. The lusty tory squires, however, cheered him on, and the noble Ulysses, thus encouraged, proceeded with his distrible. "Pay your members, forsooth?" cried he in accents of metorical horror. "Justen to one who has seen many peoples and climes and enstoms; of one who has seen many peoples and climes and enstoms; of one who has seen many peoples and climes and enstoms; of one who has seen many peoples and climes and enstoms; of one who has seen many peoples and climes and enstoms; of one who has head experience, and do no such thing. Payment of members is the root of all evil. If you pay your representatives you will prostitute politics—the

were stace out of the hands of the politicians, and contages could be made in this great county and the county of the state of the county of the state of the county of the interest of her dynasty it is natival enough. In the interest of her dynasty it is natival enough to he should estimate unit an arrangement to to county of the should estimate and in the state of t

task as endiess as that of sisyphus.

How the tories have helped the proposed an ameadment giving to the tenants not only compensation for improvements, but also for mere occupancy in the case of eviction. This proposition acted like a charm upon the dormant conservatives and stirred them up to nigh wrati and indignation. "You are creating a new right," they shouted. "You are interiering with the rights of property. You are recognizing simple occupancy as proper 5. You are recognizing simple occupancy as proper 5. You are recognizing simple occupancy as proper 5. You are doing what will upset the whole land laws of the United Kingdom." And so for two nights the shrick went on, led off by wily Mr. Disraeli himself, who hurled the full shock of his followers against the Ministry, only to have them sweet back in defeat, "Your bill," argued that right honorable gentieman, "awards seven years' damages to any temant who is put out of his holding. Your bill further makes simple disturbance of occupancy a just ground for compensation. What will be the consequence? Why, a tenant may remain on his farm and pay a rent of ten pounds a year for seven years. He may then misbehave in a way that shall cause the landlord to evet him. And what happens next? Why, the tenant puts in a claim for compensation for seven years' occupancy and gets back the very seveny pounds which he had paid in rent. He goes off rejoicing, having and the landlord is left to hang his harp upon the willows and bewaid his hard fortune." Admirable as was the reasoning, ingenius as was the argument, illustrated as it was by all Mr. Disraeli's brilliancy and adroitness, the House refused to light the principle to the last, and are throwing out huits as to "what the Lords will do."

The NON-Conformists strive to the radical ranks ever since the opening of the session, and more than

Mutiny has been smouldering in the radical ranks ever since the opening of the session, and more than once of late Mr. Gladstone has been amitten in the house of his friends. Partly disgusted with the transparent alliance which the Premier formed with the tories when he first introduced the Education but, and partly repelled by the conservative cha-

racter of the Land bill, those who are most and their statement for control case have been striving their statement for charles and their statement for their statement and that unless they are treated with more consideration they will go of into open revolt. Twice or thruce, undeed, have they done so, and Mr. Gladstone has been warned that it is timsafe to carry things with too hays a head, even with such a commanding majority and their states are they be considerably monthly the bill. Finsaned they be designed of education in the first instance they be designed from their allegance, and compelled the Ministry to toss the tories overstoord and considerably monthly the bill. Finsaned with this success, which gave them a task of their strength, they in their turn longued themselves with the conservatives, and action to the strength of the strength of the strength they in their turn longued themselves with the conservatives, and action to the strength of the stre

GERMANY.

The Anti-Union Agitation South-Failure of the Movement-Prussian Policy and Local Concessions—Frankfort City Progress—American Securities and Finance.

FRANKFORT, April 7, 1870. The agitation against the Prussian alliance and the military establishments in South Germany have ended, as every cool-minded man had forefold, by a signal defeat of the agitators. In Würtemberg a change of ministry has taken place and some relief of the military chrages have been promised, which but at the same time it has been declared that the treaties with Prussia will be upheld, and as the great majority of the people are contented thereby the vio lent demagogues have troubled themselves without avail. In Bavaria things will take the same course; the military expenses will undergo some reduction, but in the main nothing will be changed, as the government will not enter into a policy by which it would be reduced to the inevitable alliance of Austria. The events of last week in this latter country, are not of a nature to render her alliance covered by other states. The polygiotism has succeeded in breaking up the liberal ministry-the ministry of citizens, as it was calledand their successors will, at all events, be noblemen whose liberalism has yet to be tried. The German party in Austria, the only one on whom the State can rely under all circumstances, who commands five-eighths of the wealth of the country, and who bears the main part of the burdens of the State, has succumbed under the pretensions of the Poles, who should be gind to have evaded the miseries of a Muscovite rule, and of the Czechs in Bohemia and Auscovite ruie, and of the Czechs in Bohemia and the Siavonians in Etyria, who can only pretend to a mock nationality, as they have no literature of their own, and as their idiom is not understood beyond the narrow discricts they live in. In the Grand Ducay of Baden a whole series of liberal laws have been enacted, which render this country a pattern of a self-governing people. It is not possible to have more liberty than there under any monarchical government, and even England, with her antiquated laws and forms and incarnate aristocracy, cannot boast of a similar state of things.

Our town continues to prosper, and the great

under any monarchical government, and even England, with her antiquated laws and forms and incarnate aristocracy, cannot boast of a similar state of things.

Our town continues to prosper, and the great profits which have been made here by investments in American funds at low prices begin to transpire. The large hothouses, palmen gardens which nave been built by voluntary subscriptions and filled with the plants bought of the Dake of Wassoria will be opened on Saturday, prove one of the greatest ornaments of this town. Half a million of florins have been made over by voluntary contributions to the magistrate for the construction of an opera house, the old theatre being maintained for plays. A large number of new buildings will be raised this spring, as the population is increasing by a large influx from other parts of Germany.

Realizations in American funds have now ceased, and prices are well maintained. With regard to mortgage bonds, the last issue of \$5,000,000 Oregon-Californias at 72% has been successful; but with this the issues appear to be at an end for the present. The imprict is glutted with these securities, and from all other places subscribers bring their stock here on the market. An issue of \$2,000,000 Port Royal bonds has found very little favor, and has not been filled up. Prices are drooping, and the different kinds of stock are offered, some of them being supported by the promoters. Should the conversion of American bonds be suspended for this year, new projects of American railways have a very poor chance, and even the continuous issues of Austriad, Hungarian and Russian reliways will be stopped thereby, as these capitalists will stick to their American bonds, quite contented with the revenue they araw therefrom, and do not look out for more, Some new banks have been started recently, one at Hamburg styled the Commercial Bank; another at Bertin under the name of Deutsche Bank, and another at Carlsruhe, the Eadische Bank; the last one naving the privilege of issuing notes, maintains herself i

A Scare Among the Clerks. An unusual excitement was created in the Custom House yesterday afternoon by a rumor that there was soon to be a wholesale decapitation in the cieri-cal departments; but, on inquiry at the proper headquarters, it was ascertained that the rumor had no foundation in truth. This announcement will relieve the cierks from considerable anxiety as to their official shoes, as when the Castom House had closed for the day the report of the decapitation was generally believed.

MEXICO.

Message of President Juares to Congress-General Condition of the Country-Tehnantepec Ship Canal-Financial Matters-The Free Zone-Aristocratic Thieves-The Revolution-General Intelligence.

MEXICO, April 4, 1870. The following is the President's message to Congress, which opened on the 1st inst. It will be observed that the canal question has become an important one. The message is in general similar

important one. The message is in general similar to previous ones:—

It pleases me to-day to congretulate Congress upon the reopening of its sessions upon the day fixed by the constitution. Buring your very short recess of two monits the rebellion which originated in San Lulis and Zeatecas has been purposed and extending repressed. We can with reason upon the analonal good will, and the firm support with which public opinion sustains and has sustained the legitimate authorities. Some persons, excited by their passions, have been for a long time provoking a civil war, reparing and combining the elements of a rebellion of greater magnitude than any since the termination of the foreign war. Nevertheless, they are left hotated, the general reprobation of the same should be supported to the hope for the future of Medic disease, where the control of the c

The reply of the President of Congress was the

usual one.

General Escobedo has recently arrived here from the front to cobsult with the government on the future movement of his forces. Abraham Piats, with hity-five rebels, has submitted to the government. The Treasury Department of the mation has intely published a tedious article, from which it appears that in the month of June of the year 1866 General Santa Anna mortgaged the hacenda of "Encero" to Messrs. Henry G. Norton and Virgit Whiteomb, of New York city, who have proposed to foreclose the mortgage on account of the non-payment of the moneys ient to Santa Anna, and they desire the government to put them in possession of the hacienda. The following is the result of the discussion of the case by the government, and may be of interest to some of your city readers: the front to consult with the government on the fu

be of interest to some of your city readers:—

Section 2. The President has been informed with reference to the petition sent by you to this office, asking that the inclusion of freeze and to you to this office, asking that the inclusion of freeze and to you to this office, asking that the inclusion of freeze and to you have not a local as the office where the sent of the your transaction of which combined with the work, to whom it was morigaged by Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna as security for the amount of \$750,000 in bonds and obligations, which he issued in June, 1856, according to a writing to that effect which you sant therowith, and asking that every contract for the transfer of this property be suspended, or that any other disposition of it which the government might be able to make be suspended, and the government might be able to make be suspended, and the government might be able to make be suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended, and the government might be able to make the suspended of the following the following the suspended of the following the followin

conformity with the law of the 16th of August, 1852, for the crime of treason.

Tated—That for Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to pretent to mortgage the hacienth of Encero in the city of New York to Messrs Henry G. Norton and Virgil Whitcomb, was acting lilegally, as he was not the owner of the said ha-

clends.

Fourth—That the invalidity of said act resulted not only from the causes mentioned, out from the fact of such mort-

Mexico, March 22, 1670.

The Revista says:—"More than twenty families abandon Mexico and leave by the next French steamer." This makes room for more Americans of enterprise and capital. The Correo de Lotavento announces that persons arriving from Playa Vicente say the hidden treasure of Guatimocsin consists of 500 "varras" of gold, valued at \$10,050,060.

The excavations have revealed nothing as yet.

A Protestant religious paper has been established in the capital, called La Extellate Belen, which is to be the spokesman of the evangelical movement in Mexico, which continues to make progress among the people.

to be the spokesman of the evangesical movement in Mexico, which continues to make progress among the people.

Secretary Romero's Treasury report is published. Among the topics discussed the following is found in the Free Zone:—

Congress saw proper at the last session to approve, in the form of a resolution, not merely the continuation of the Free Zone in the State of Tamaulipas, but its extension into the State of Chimahna and Coahulis. The opinion of the Executive on this delicate subject was minutely set before Congress during the discussion which took place at that time. The Executive still hopes, from the patriolism and sound judgment of the House, that upon a renewed discussion of the matter it will determine to reconsider its former resolution, and will think proper to decree the abolishment of the Free Zone" in Tamaulpas, or at least to limit that privilege in such manner as the interest of the Treasury and legitimale trade require.

indement of the House, that upon a renewed discussion of the matter it will determine to reconsider its former resolution, and will think proper to decree the abolishment of the "Free Zone" in Tamauipas, or at least to limit that privilege in such manner as the interest of the Treasury and legitimate trade require.

On the subject of claims against the Treasury Mr. Romero announces that since the 25th of February last the total amount presented for liquidation and payment has been \$25,013,827, of which there have been rejected \$5,363,393, leaving pending \$15,562,484. The above claims, of course, do not include the foreign debt, but rather pertain to the domestic debt. On the general subject of the public debt your correspondent must for the present content numself with giving you Mr. Romero's text, forwarding you his sermon in a later letter:—"From circumstances known to all the public credit of Mexico is truly lamentable." (Vide report, page 16, ppf. 46.)

The scandalous fact has just come to light that some of the sons of the most weathy families of the capital have for some time been associated together as a band of courch robbers, and some of them, it is supposed, have accumulated fortunes thereby. A week since several of these broadclothed gentlemen were arrested, and among them young Manuel Benitez, whom the Paris readers of the Herald will remember during the occupation of Mexico city by Bazaine and his army. At his private residence, on the principal street of the city, several gold and sliver objects pertaining to the churches which had been robbed were found, and subsequently a large number of accomplices have been arrested, and all are in prison awaiting frial. It is said that the mother, of Manuel Benitez offered the officers who arrested him \$10,000 if they would let him off. The ordinary virtues of life are becoming a rarity.

The rumor reaches us that Plac do Vega had finally succeeded in collecting a considerable mount of funds was accumulated. The rumor also is current that the troops of the go

going rumor therefore requires confirmation. The news had reached here that a new of vega's iriends in San Francisco were attempting to organize a force and raise funds in that ofly to aid him, but it has been supposed that the local authorities and the Mexican Consul at San Francisco were fully aware of the movement, and were ready to nip it when the attempt should be made to carry out the design.

During the Congressional recess the Executive and his immediate friends have been making an extraordinary effort to modify the opinion of several influential members of that body on the question of the Free Zone. Not an inconsiderable number of the members were fostering an idea that they could not vote for its abolition without conceding that they were in the "eading strings" of the United States, and rather than permit such an idea to extend they preferred to lose tacir own revenues on the frontier and centinue or even extend the zone. This nightness about being in "the leading strings of the United States" is fearfully prevalent in Mexico, and

has even wonderfully terrified several officials of the highest positions in the nation, who pretend not to be affected by it, but who, in their ignorance and want of appreciation of the true position of the country, are believed to be secretly acting in bad faith in the matter. Mr. Romero further says in his report, a more extended examination of which shall be made at some future date, "that the Excentive has not lost occasion to represent to Congress that in his opinion the interests of the nation most imperiously require that the principle of free exportation and free circulation of the national products should be adopted." Some important and valuable suggestions on the subject of the mining interests of the country are also set forth, of which more hereafter, as well as of the public debt.

Telegraphic news has reached here again of the arrest of Angel Santa Anna, son of the ex-President; Arriaga, Leon and other rebels in the State of Vera Cruz. A subsequent despatch from the commanding officer of the government troops informs the Secretary of War that he had ordered Santa Anna and has fellow officers shot, in accordance with the law of the 18th of April, 1869. The number of military executions of late has been very great throughout the republic. The news from the interior relative to the novements of the rebe generals and their forces is very limited. According to most reliable information Cadenn and Martinez still have forces in the field, though reduced in number, and the policy of the leaders is not yet developed.

YUCATAN.

The Indians in Yucatan-Scarcity of Corn-

An Act of Piracy.

HAVANA, April 10, 1870.

Dates from Merida to the 10th have reached here and contain little of interest. The State authorities calamities which afflict the country, namely, the

calamities which afflict the country, namely, the war of races and the scarcity of grain. Regarding the first, the troops manage to keep back the Indians and they have been able to perpetrate no now outrages of late, and to relieve the latter the government has been asked to allow the importation of foreign corn.

La Razon del Pueblo, under the head of "Piracy," has the following:—"The Custom House authorities at Sixal recently captured a schooner while in the act of disembarking contraband goods and sent a guard of ten men aboard of her. At mionight the captain weighed anchor and went to sea, carrying the guard with him."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Alfred Seymour, of Ottawa; E. M. Lissignol, of
Paris; J. C. Lee, of England. and J. M. Barnard, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

General James Sprague, of Minnesota; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, and W. P. Hexford, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. W. P. Balch and H. B. Hayes, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Andrews, of Paris, are at the Grand

General Franklin, of Hartford: Captain Watson of steamship Palmyra, and George T. Steadman, of Cincinnati, are at the Hoffman House. Professor Gilmore and Professor Anderson, of

Rochester, and George W. Pently, of New London,

are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge A. Pope and Jacob Underhill, of San Fran cisco; V. Spaiding, of White Pine, Nevada, and Rev. G. C. Eliis, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue

Hotel. General Young, of Cincinnati, and J. Munroe, of Paris, are at the Everett House.

Mr. Upperby, of the Royal Artillery, and J. C. Price, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel. S. D. Hobson, of Geneva; E. B. Richardson, o. Cincinnati, and E. H. Salisbury, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. S. Campbell, of Salem; G. Estis Hubbard, o Port au Prince; S. B. Vromans, of Philadelphia; J. T. Dennison and G. G. Presby, H. McK. Herring and P. Fisher, of Baltimore; J. N. Knox, of Indiana; O. G. Warren, of Buffalo, and F. Hendricks, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major G. M. Lauman, or Pennsylvania; Colonel W. C. Squires, of Illion; E. F. Randolph, of New Jersey; W. H. Swift, of Washington; H. B. Titus, of Virginia, and W. F. Slater, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. H. L. Whitridge, of Baltimore; George Prescott

and B. C. Rumsey, of Bunalo, are at the New York

Prominent Departures.

Hotel.

W. H. Seward, Jr., for Auburn; General Burnside, for Rhode Island; Judge Nelson, for Poughkeepsie; J. A. Ordway, ex-Governor Bullock and Colonel E C. Balley, for Boston; O. E. Steele, for Buffalo; General Casement, for Ohio; General Pickett, General Stone, General Rheit and Colonel Jenifer, for Egypt, per steamer City of Washington; John Mac Leod, ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, for Montreal, and Gordon Mac Leod and bride. on a bridal tour.

It is rumored that there is trouble between the bridegroom whom Anna Dickinson is going to lead to the altar from Rhode Island and herself. She wants to know how much money the father of the blushing bridegroom is going to settle on him.

not satisfied with the honor of being colonel of the

not satisfied with the honor of being colonel of the Ninth New York regiment. He stated, a day or two since, that there was one other distinction that he craved—that of being elected deacon of a church in Bristol, R. I.

Miss Redden (moward Glyndon) is a deaf mute. A Chicago correspondent says that she wrote chatty and newsy letters from Washington to a St. Louis paper without hearing a word or taking any part in conversation, which may be a very general custom among chatty correspondents for provincial papers. Henry Ward Beecher, in the Christian Union, is even more liberal, speaking as to his religion, than he is with his premiums to subscribers. He advocates gunning, and treats pleasantly of the gun as an "instrument of amusement and profit in the hands of private citizens," and even says that "cards and dice may be used innocently."

The sphere of woman is enlarged in Groton, Mass., where we learn that a young lady is the telegraph operator and freight clers at the Groton function depot. In addition to berforming the duties of those offices with profit to her employers and great credit to herself, on Sunday she is the curroh organist, and renders church and classical music with taste and feeling.

Miss Maria McDougall, daughter of Governor McDougall, of Winniber, attended on her father

music with taste and feeling.

Miss Maria McDougall, daughter of Governor McDougall, of Winnipeg, attended on her father during his attack of similipox in Ottawa, at the risk of contracting the loathsome disease. He is now almost well. This is the daughter who watched at Mr. McDougall's bedside when he lay at the point of death in England; who younneered to share the comparative discomfort and hardships of the Northwest with him, and who braved the rigors of the winter journey from Pembina along with the expelled Governor.

death in England; who Countered the Northwest with him, and who braved the rigors of the
winter journey from Pembina along with the expelled Governor.

List of Americans registered at the offices of
Messrs, Maquay, Pakenham and Hooker, American
bankers in Rome, on March 19:—George T. Abbey,
United States; J. B. Ames, Boston; W. L. and Mrs.
Andrews, J. and Mrs. Arnot, the Misses Arnot, B.
F. Avery and family and Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Barrot,
New York; John and Mrs. Bascon, United
States; D. B. Batione, Philadelphia; Miss Beach,
New York; Mr. and Mrs. Blake, United States; Miss
N. M. Bradbury, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bridge,
United States; N. Burchard, Brooklyn; Mr. and Miss
Clayton, United States; Miss Ella Crane, New York;
J. Dawson, United States; Miss Ella Crane, New York;
J. Dawson, United States; Miss Ella Crane, New York;
J. Louis; Dr. W. H. Flich, Rockford; Mr. and Mrs.
St. Louis; Dr. W. H. Flich, Rockford; Mr. and Mrs.
Freeman, New York; Mrs. O. Goodwin and family,
Boston; Rov. Albert Z. and Mrs. Gray, New York;
Miss A. G. Gray, Boston; Mrs. E. Hamilton, Baltimore; F. H. Hartwell, Michigan; Mrs. W. Heath,
Geo. J. Hoffman and John P. Howard, New York;
Miss Huntington, Boston; Miss Kelly, George Kemp
and family, T. C. Kendall, Daniel R. Kendall, the Misses Kendall and H. J. Lawrence
and family, New York; W. G. Moorbead and family,
Philadelphia; Tenant Nelson, Baltimore; Br. Oliver,
Boston; J. A. Pomeroy and family and M. D.
Potter and family, Cuncinnati; Mr. and Mrs. T. B.
Rice, and Misses Rice, Chicago; G. E. Robinson,
United States; J. D. Russell and family and S. M.
Selby, New York; Mrs. L. F. Small, Baltimore; F.
W. Smith, United States; J. H. Swan, New York; P. J. Terry,
United States; Mrs. L. F. Small, Baltimore;
Ross W. Wood and Miss S. L. Wood, New York; J.
Wyman and family, Cambridge.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your Paris correspondent, in his letter of the 27th ult., and Charles Chisel, in his note of this morning, relative to Powers' Greek Slave, are both in error.

Mr. Powers informed the writer, while in his Florence studio in 1807, that the original Greek Slave was in England, in the possession of Lord Hongaton. The slave in the possession of Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, was represented vin that conversation to be a copy. Mr. Corcoran had some difficulty with Mr. Powers relative to a bust of himself, made subsequently, and it is given out in Washington that Mr. Powers calls the Corcoran slave a copy, out of ill feeling. Mr. James Robb, of New Orleans, never owned the original Greek Slave. There are five copies of the Greek Slave, and every owner, like the priests and the "true hand of the Virgin," contends that he alone possesses the great original. relative to Powers' Greek Slave, are both in error. MELL. D. LANDON.

YACHTING.

Shall Sloops Compete for the Cup of '51 !-About Fast Time.

The following communication upon the entries of sloops for the coming contest between American yachts and the schooner Cambria for the cup of 1851 speaks the mind of many sloop owners; but, on the those who sail schooners. Owners of the fleet schooners belonging to our best clubs maintain that in light airs and smooth waters the little sloop can work all around a ponderous schooner, and that in a regatta where there are apt to be so many local disturbances of wind and tide the experiment of permitting the single-masted gazelles to compete for

turbances of wind and tide the experiment of permitting the single-masted gazelles to compete for the "Challenge Cup" would be dangerous to success, without being a fair test of relative merit:

NEW YORK, April 18, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

As there is considerable dissatisfaction manifested among the sloop yaont owners of the New York Yaoht Club in regard to the sloops being deprived of the privilege of entering against the Cambria this coming season for the "Challenge Cup," I beg leave to say a few words, or rather write a few lines, in order to present the cause to all who may be concerned in the coming race, also to the friends of the owners of sloops, as well as the owners themselves, through your valuable columns. I have read all that has been published in your paper in regard to the "Challenge Cup," among which articles was "The conditions on which the cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club by Commodore Sievens," one paragraph of which runs similar to this:—"Any yacht will be allowed to compete for the cup between the tonnage of 30 and 300 tons, New York Yacht Club measurement;" and judging from that it seems to me that sloops, as well as schooners, should be allowed to compete for the cup between the tonnage of 30 and 300 tons, New York Yacht Club measurement;" and judging from that it seems to me that sloops, as well as schooners; but as soon as the fun is to be on this side of the Adantic the sloops are astounded to learn that they are to have no more fun by its occurrence than to look on, whereas if justice were done to them they would, alike with the schooners; but as soon as the fun is to be on this side of the Adantic the sloops are astounded to learn that they are to have no more fun by its occurrence than to look on, whereas if justice were done to them they would, alike with the schooners are treated with too much partiality; or, in other words, the sloops with too much indifference, and are consequently ruied out from a great deal of sport which they might enjoy. One sloop yac

Fast Time.

A gentleman writes the following note, claiming that twenty knots were made by the pilot boat A. B. Neilson, No. 21. The more experienced and older seamen will hardly credit this assertion, for it makes the schooner sail twenty-five geographical miles an hour. Some affirm that this speed is impossible. Certainly it is steamboat and nearly railroad time. It must be said that measurement of speed by the log is often deceptive, for there may be errors the knotting, in the log chip, an eddy astern which may cause a very incorrect and inaccurate amount to be recorded; may fly from the reel under the pull of a subtle current, or there may be mistakes in the half minute or fourteen second glass, to such an extent that sixteen knots may be measured thirty. It was claimed by the late John C. Stevens that the sloop Maria made twenty knots (about twenty-five miles) running down the Sound. At all events, this is the fastest time made by any American yacht. Controversy has existed as to this logging, but none believe the speed to have been less than eighteen knots (over twenty-one miles) an hour. The Maria was a sloop of heavy tonnage, carrying an immense spread of canvas:-

miles) an hour. The Maria was a sloop of heavy tonnage, carrying an immense spread of canvas:—

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In your columns of yesterday in speaking of the bistory of "Yachts and Yachting" you mention the fact of the sailing qualities of one—i, e., the Alice—which made sixteen knots, &c. That is not by any means the fastest time by a sailing vessel. The pilot boat A. B. Neilson, No. 21, in the summer of 1854 averaged over twenty knots for four successive hours. At twenty minutes of two, one afternoon, she was located off Southampton. L. I., and at five minutes of rave P. M. anchored inside of Goat Island. This vessel was the late George Steers' last effort in the yacht or pilot boat line, and was an exact model of the late pilot boat George Steers, except she was ten feet longer. She was sparred very lightly for a vessel of her class, and for sea service, had she been a yacht. I hardly think her model has been improved on or her time beaten. The celebrated clipper ship Red Jacket, built in Boston and solid in London, made her passage in 1854 to London in something less than thritten days, and averaged at one time eighteen knois. The Nelison was projected and superincended by me, and I feit a pride in having her retained in this harbor; but from circumstances over which I had no control she was, just previous to the war, sold to the New Orleans pilots, and I understand is now for saie. I trust that Vice Commodore Bird, or some other friend of yachting who knew about her sailing qualities, will see that she is again returned to this port. Spar her as she should be for sailing and I doubt if the wood has grown that will compete with her m point of speed. Now that we intend to compete with the wood has grown that will compete with point of speed. Now that we intend to compete with "all England" for the "America's cup," let us member that George Steers' pride, as he termed it, is still in existence, and can be purchased for less than will "fit out" a yacht nowadays. Respectfully, W. J. M.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers of the army, unassigned, have been ordered to report to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, for examination:-President of the Retiring Board, for examination:— Second Lieutenants W. G. Sprague, George E. Judd and R. C. Breyfogie.

Second Lieutenant Martin L. Brandt, Seventh in-fantry, has been dropped from the rolls of his regi-ment, and awaits orders.

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Irgens, unassigned, is transferred to the Seventh infantry.

Captain A. G. Whipple has been ordered to duty as Indian agent at the Hoope Valley agency, Call-fornia, vice Lieutenant J. L. Spalding.

NAVAL INTRILLIGENCE.

The Schoolship Mercury at Nortolk-The Monitor Terror to Remain in Hampton Roads During the Hot Season.

NORFOLK, Va., April 21, 1670. About 200 boys from the wrecked schoolship Mercury are now comfortably quartered on board the United States receiving ship New Hampshire. The United States double-turreted monitor Terror

to sea immediately with her convoy, the United States ship Mercury. It is now believed that the Terror will make her headquarters at Hampton Roads during the hot season. She will there be in readiness to proceed to Cuban waters at any time should occasion require. Detached and Ordered. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

the command of the naval station at Mound City Illinois, to take effect on the 35th inst., and will be relieved by Commodore William Smith. First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able has been de-tached from the Plymouth and placed on waiting orders. orders.
The order detaching Lieutenant Commander George T. Davis from the Plymouth has been revoked.

Commodore Henry Walker has been detached ir im

Recruiting Resumed at the Breoklyn Navy Yard-Vessels Fitting Out for Active Services. Recruiting for the navy, which has been sus

pended for some time at the navy yard in Brooklyn, is resumed, orders having been received from Washington to reopen the rendezvous on board the recruiting ship Vermont. Before recruiting was closed there was a great press of men offering, and now that it is resumed they are beginning to present them-selves, but not in great numbers. There are not enough scamen at this time on board the Vermont to man a tug. The Plymouth, which has been re-ceptly repaired and refitted, is at Porismouth waiting for a crew, and the same may be said of the Congress and Snenaudoah at Boston, the Brooklyn at

gress and Shenandoah at Boston, the Brooklyn at Philadelphia and the Saratoga at the Brooklyn yard. In addition to these troubles the Naval Academy practice squadron has not a single man.

At the Brooklyn yard every effort is being made to fit for sea the Tennessee, which, it is supposed, will be ordered to European waters as the flagship of Vice Admiral Porter, who, it is expected, will leave some time during the summer.

The Guerriere is nearly completed, and has already been designated as flagship of the South Pacific squadron. It is reported that Captain Spotts will command her, and some if her other officers have been already designated, among them Surgeon P. J. Horwitz, laie Chief of the Medical Bureau of the navy, who will go out as flert surgoon. It is hardly probable, however, that the Guerriere will be ready to sait before July.

Captain Wool-sy win relieve Commander Kimberly of the command of the receiving ship Vermont early in May.